



7-14-1904

## The Independent, V. 30, Thursday, July 14, 1904, [Whole Number: 1515]

The Independent

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# THE INDEPENDENT

Published Every Thursday.

COLLEGEVILLE, MONTG. CO., PA.

E. S. MOSER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1904.

COLONEL DUFFEY and other Democratic State leaders were of some consequence at St. Louis. In the course of time they may be able to do something at home.

A DISPATCH from a Russian correspondent, received at St. Petersburg, Tuesday, says the Japanese attacked positions near Port Arthur and were repulsed with enormous losses, due to the explosion of land mines.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER has discovered that while the Commonwealth pays the bills for State bridges it is not represented in the view, and that the State has been depending upon second-hand information both as to the need for and the cost of these structures. The Governor rightly believes that the Commonwealth should be represented at the views for State bridges, and that the Commonwealth should have some say as to the distribution of large sums involved in the building of bridges. As usual, the Governor's head is level.

THE three negroes who last Thursday assaulted and robbed Mrs. Charles Biddle, near Burlington, N. J., are in the clutches of the law. They will be sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and then be released to endanger the persons and lives of defenseless women. There is but one and only one efficient treatment to be applied to the fiendish ravishers of women: Imprisonment and emasculation. The law at present is woefully inadequate. It should be most severe, as well as effectually preventive. Will it be made so in this and other States? or will there be nothing more than suggestion and comment in newspapers, while wretches worse than wild beasts continue to prey upon girls and women?

THE 100th anniversary of the Bucks County Intelligencer was very fittingly commemorated at Doylestown last Thursday, July 7. The "stone meeting" held in Lenape hall was attended by many of those who were identified with the Intelligencer in other days, by all of the present management, by neighboring publishers and editors, and by numerous citizens of Doylestown. The speechmakers included Gen. W. H. Davis, the oldest journalist of Bucks county. The centennial number of the veteran paper, issued last week, comprised twenty-four pages of well written and edited matter, largely of a historical character. For a hundred years the Intelligencer has been a power for good, and it was never better in all that goes to make up a first-class newspaper than it is under its present able management.

THE Democratic National Convention at St. Louis was prolonged in its varied proceedings from Tuesday until late Saturday night, last week. The work of the Convention was in many respects unusually difficult by reason of the conflicting elements represented and the general disposition to placate Bryan and his followers. Mr. Bryan participated with all his might as a member of the Resolutions Committee and on the floor of the Convention. The address by the temporary chairman, John Sharp Williams, of Missouri, was an admirable effort from a Democratic standpoint. It was a full and severely critical review of Elihu Root's great speech at the Republican National Convention. Saturday morning, after an all night session, Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, was nominated on the first ballot for President. His strongest competitor was Hearst, of New York. At 3 p. m., Saturday, when the Convention reconvened to nominate a candidate for Vice President, the wildest excitement and confusion prevailed, due to the following message received from the Presidential nominee, Judge Parker:

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention of to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject my views should be made known to the convention and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority I request you to decline the nomination for me at once so that another may be nominated before adjournment."

The platform to be reported by the Committee had omitted reference to the money question. The telegram from New York brought forth commingled praise and condemnation. After much deliberation and discussion the Convention declared that the attitude of Judge Parker was not inconsistent with the platform, and then nominated ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice President. The weakness of the work of the Convention is the absence of a definite statement as to the currency question; but, the pronounced and clearly defined position of the Democratic candidate minimizes the effect of the weakest part of an otherwise sound and stable Democratic platform. The entire country is to be congratulated. The Democrats have ceased to wander in the wilderness and to worship false idols. They have returned and accepted the faith and principles in full of the immortal Jefferson and now this nation will have just what it always should have for the good of all the people: Two great and vigorous political parties. The Presidential candidate named by the Democrats is a superb representative of the highest type of conservative and thoroughly American manhood. The Democratic candidate for Vice President, though 81, will do. Therefore, the people of the United States have no reason to fear the result of the great election in November. The country will be safe with either Roosevelt, or Parker, in the Presidential chair. No Democrat who believes in essentially Democratic principles need hesitate for an instant to support Judge Parker for the Presidency this year of 1904.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1904. The silly season has arrived. The President and all the fire-crackers have gone off. The last office-seeker has vacated the down town hotels. Congressmen are at St. Louis or are hanging around their respective homes reconstructing the enclosures that encompass their individual bailiwicks. Our citizens are excitedly demanding an immediate inspection of Potomac steamboats and calling for a curfew law that shall close up all the children at nine o'clock; and between times they are watching their infants slide down a new patent chute

which Commissioner Macfarland insists upon buying for all the school-houses as a fire escape.

In the midst of all these collateral things, our people are thinking of the St. Louis convention and gravely considering whom they shall vote for in case a man they don't like is nominated. The importance of this reflection is measured by the fact that they are not permitted to vote for anybody.

A committee of Texas planters is here earnestly inquiring what they shall do to be saved from the terrible boll weevil, which seems bent on the destruction of their great state. During the last ten years it has destroyed a vast area of cotton in Texas, having advanced from

Matamoras in 1894 northeastward to the Red River and the Sabine. The suggestion of Professor Riley eight years ago that a broad belt be established along the Rio Grande in which the cotton plant should be prohibited was not adopted by the planters and the destructive pest has advanced about fifty miles a year ever since. Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture now calls on the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi to prohibit the growth of cotton within fifty miles of the Mississippi River. This remedy should not be impossible to realize more than the burning of buildings to prevent the spread of fire, because the growth of rice as a substitute for food has made immense progress in both Texas and Louisiana, and because variety cropping has been found very profitable wherever adopted.

Dr. O. F. Cook of the Agricultural Department arrived in New Orleans from Guatemala of Tuesday bringing with him eighty-nine beer bottles full of the mysterious ants which kill the boll weevil and protect the cotton in Central America. Some anxious Texan has applied for a writ of injunction to prevent the introduction of these ants to Texas, holding that the antidote would be worse than the bane.

Your correspondent this morning called on Professor Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department, and Doctor H. J. Webber of the Laboratory of Plant Breeding, and they said "This anxious Texan is off his base. This ant which Cook found in Guatemala is not a weevil. It is insectivorous, and seems to prey only on this weevil. It will not eat any part of the cotton plant. Cook found cotton growing there successfully in spite of boll weevil and thought he had discovered a grade of cotton immune to its depredations. After careful inspection however, he found that these little ants protected the cotton by killing the weevil. The ants are fond of the sweet liquid found in the nectaries of the cotton plant. After the weevil gets in its work no nectar is forthcoming. Consequently these police ants watch for the weevil and kill him by stinging him to death so that the plants will bear their delicious food."

"It is not intended," continued Mr. Galloway, "to release these ants upon the crops of Texas; we are merely going to experiment with them and see if they will do what we hope they will do. We shall take a coop, like that one yonder, open on all sides, snugly enclose it in mosquito netting, invert over a boll-weevil infested cotton plant, put three or four of the ants inside, and see what happens. We know some things and guess other things. We know that the boll weevil will eat nothing but the cotton boll, and if he cannot get that food, he starves to death. We know that in Guatemala this ant will kill the weevil for reasons of his own. Will he do it here, under other conditions, and will he survive the Gulf States' winter? This we shall find out. Something radical must be done. If no preventive is found, this weevil will advance to the Atlantic, leaving desolation in his path. Old weevils generally die as cold weather comes on, but they have provided for the continuance of their species in the larval, pupal and adult stages. The few that live till spring breed to beat the band. One female will produce a progeny of 13,000,000 in a season—an unlucky number for cotton planters. If cotton is planted very early it stands a good chance of getting out of the way before the weevils get in the way, and if every planter carefully cuts and burns all his old cotton plants and corn stalks it will tremendously reduce the danger by destroying places of hibernation."

The Bureau of Agriculture has seventy-five men in Texas investigating the ravages of the boll weevil and trying to find a preventive. Even if Dr. Cook's ants should fail, it is hoped that a cotton plant will be found which is distasteful to the weevil. He is an epicure and demands the present boll, as far as is known, but by interbreeding and artificial selection, there have already been found cotton plants that are immune to certain diseases. The Bureau of Plant Industry and the Division of Entomology are working together at the agricultural laboratory established at Victoria in Texas where a large force is endeavoring to solve this serious problem along the lines of Darwin's evolution of species. A serious cotton disease in the Carolinas has been stayed by the government's interbreeding strains of sea-island and upland cotton that have proved to be resistant to it. The average boll-weevil is about one-sixth of an inch long, and if he were sharded, would closely resemble in personal appearance the Cimex lectularius who, like the Guatemalan ant, is carnivorous, and does not hesitate to keep awake in any old thing that is called a bed, provided it is otherwise inhabited.

## AN ODD TOWN IN MEXICO.

A PLACE WHERE THE FASHIONS ARE THE SAME AS CENTURIES AGO.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

Mexico is becoming Americanized and more modernized in a deplorable degree, but in the interior there are still towns and villages not touched by the hand of "improvement." Tehuantepec is one of the oldest of Mexican cities, and it is so far away from the beaten track of the tourist and trader that the olden customs and costumes remain nearly as they were two or three

centuries ago. The two women wear a bodice or "camisa" of white linen, with insertion around the neck and sleeves of the beautiful Mexican drawn work, which is bordered by embroidery of red and green. The skirt is generally bright green, closely plaited and with a deep border of brilliantly colored cloth or white drawn work. A broad red sash, "rebosa," is knotted around the waist and falls nearly to the edge of the skirt. The costume is completed by bright green slippers. Stockings are unknown.

The headdress is remarkable. It is called "huipil" and is made of a broad, stiffly starched lace flounce, very full, on a narrow yoke. The flounce extends around the neck, as well as the lower edge of the yoke, and is drawn over the head and around the shoulders, framing the face in a quaintly demure fashion.

The women are fond of jewelry, and especially of long necklaces made of gold coins. They have control of the greater part of the business. They throng the markets every day, some with native chocolate, some with flowers and vegetables and some with ornaments and native cloths. They excel in the Mexican drawn work, and dealers come from all the large cities to buy of them.

Many of the women are handsome in a vivid, tropical way. They are tall and straight, with superb physical development, flashing brown eyes, olive skin and red lips.

## THE WOMEN ARE TO BLAME FOR IT ALL.

ELNORA MONROE BABCOCK.

Melville E. Stone, manager of the Associated Press, in an address to the General Federation of Women Suffragists at St. Louis, said: "Let me tell you that the scandal papers of the country are supported by women. No large metropolitan newspaper can live unless it meets the demands of the women." The Birmingham, N. Y. Herald in commenting upon this says: "Of course, the woman is always to blame for it all. She was the one who gave Adam the forbidden fruit. She is always the one who drives her husband to drink, and evil ways, who causes him to get grey headed because of her terrible temper. If there is anything particularly wrong in the world it can all be traced back to woman. We did not believe that the sensational newspapers were the outcome of a demand for their existence by the debased female sex of the country, but it seems that such is the case. Epidemics of crime are probably due to the women, and we have no doubt that a careful scrutiny will reveal the fact that all the evil things of which the world complains are the outgrowth of the efforts of the women. We are glad to know that the world is coming to recognize the villain of that terrible sex. In time to come they will get down on the records just where they belong."

There is more truth in the satirical remarks of the Herald than most people realize. In a recent paper read before the Society for the Study of Inebriety, in London, Dr. Jones made the claim that the chief cause of drunkenness was the bad cooking of housekeepers. He, however, did not explain why this same food did not make drunkards of the women who ate the same food. Another writer recently made the claim that women were the cause of wars, and recently the Male Teachers' Association of New York City laid the blame of so few boys graduating from the high school upon the women teachers, claiming that if they were under the instruction of male teachers they would remain in school for a longer time.

Two thirds of the men lay the blame to the women for the injustice done by not allowing women to express their choice of men and measures at the polls on election day. They tell us the reason they do not allow women to vote is because women do not want to vote and that they are ready to give us the ballot as soon as we manifest any general desire for it. It is the same old spirit of laying all the blame to the women that has been in existence from the time of Adam and we have become so accustomed to it that we seldom stop to consider the ridiculousness of it all.

## POTENCY OF LOOSE CHANGE.

From the Chicago Journal. When the crusaders against policy made the statement that the gross daily receipts from the game in Chicago aggregated \$30,000 the community was astounded. Thirty thousand dollars in pennies and dimes gambled away each day! Impossible! But such is the truth. Most persons never stop to think of the power of loose change. They hold it so lightly that they fling it about recklessly, and that is the chief reason for its power. The pennies and dimes give chief support to the churches and the nation.

The magnificent contribution of the millionaire dwindles to the proportion of the widow's mite when compared with the great total. It is the loose change carried up to the altar rail which meets the mortgage, pays the pastor's salary and sends missionaries to the four corners of the earth.

Go through the books of the big charitable institutions, and you will find how dependent they are on the small givers—on loose change. From Sunday school classes, sewing circles, church collections, church entertainments and the

penny boxes which stand in drug and grocery stores comes the greater portion of the revenue. The millionaire philanthropists of the nation would be appalled at their responsibility if the support of the small givers was withdrawn from the charitable institutions.

Close to \$14,000,000 a year in nickles flows into the coffers of the local traction companies and creates a business to attract a Morgan or a Vanderbilt.

In the end it is the housewife's nickles which pays for the millions of acres of golden grain.

It is the loose change which keeps the wheels going and the world moving. But how loosely do we throw it about!

## MADNESS OF THE DESERT.

EFFECT OF THE MONOTONY OF SILENCE UPON HUMAN BEINGS.

From the Birmingham News.

"The silence of the desert has a maddening effect upon the human brain," said a traveler whose experiences are not often paralleled. "Monotony is more severe than anything else deriving its entire pain from mental effect. The monotony of silence is worse than any other kind."

"Take a man away from the hum of the work of men and send him out on the alkali deserts, and the deep silence becomes awful and is sometimes unbearable. All at once, without any previous symptom, some member of the party may stop suddenly, with a dazed look on his face and a wild expression in his eyes. He is dangerous. His reason is in confusion. He is likely to do anything or anybody familiar infuriates him."

"He must be disarmed and bound at once or he will deal death to the whole party. He is possessed of 'desert madness' brought on by the monotony of silence. He suffers excruciating mental anguish. He needs to be relieved by being brought back to his accustomed surroundings."

"On this account men used to the desert refuse to go out with those with whom they are well acquainted. The mad man is not likely to attack a stranger. If there is no friend in the party his madness is likely to assert itself in running rather than in fighting. It is a fearful disease not yet understood."

## COUNTY TREASURER'S NOTICES.

In pursuance to an Act of Assembly passed March 17, 1885, and supplementary Acts thereto, the Treasurer of Montgomery County will meet the Taxpayers of said county at the following named times and places for the purpose of receiving the State, County and Dog Taxes for the year 1904, assessed in their respective districts, viz:

Township of Jenkintown, at the public house of J. F. Cottman, Thursday, July 14 from 8 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Cheltenham, West First, Second and Third Districts at the public house of S. R. Clayton, Friday, July 15 from 8:30 to 11:30 a. m.  
Township of Abington and Weldon Districts, at the public house of S. Crowther, Friday, July 16 from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Salford, at the public house of Kober Bros., Monday, July 18 from 8 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Upper Salford, at the public house of S. N. Smith, Monday, July 18 from 8 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Marlborough, at the public house of Samuel Barnett, Tuesday, July 19 from 8 a. m. to 12 m.  
Borough of Greenslade, at the public house of J. W. S. Gross, July 19 from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Borough of East Greenville and Township of Upper Merion, at the public house of Harvey E. Worley, Wednesday, July 20 from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Upper Merion, Second District, at the public house of Jones Haring, Thursday, July 21 from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m.  
Borough of Red Hill, at the public house of Wm. H. Bergey, on Thursday, July 21 from 10:30 a. m. to 12 m.  
Borough of Pennsburg and Upper Merion, First District, at the public house of Chas. A. Knapp, Thursday, July 21 from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Borough of Lansdale, West Ward, at the public house of Robert C. Lowrey, Friday, July 22 from 7 to 11 a. m.  
Borough of Lansdale, East Ward, at the public house of Frank D. Taylor, Friday, July 22 from 1 to 4 p. m.  
Township of Montgomery, at the public house of Philip H. Brown, Monday, July 23 from 8:30 to 10 a. m.  
Township of Hatfield and Hatfield Borough, at the public house of Chester Knipe, Monday, July 23 from 12:30 to 4:30 p. m.  
Township of Towsontown, at the public house of C. C. Bean, Tuesday, July 24 from 9 a. m. to 12 p. m.  
Township of Lower Salford, West District, at the public house of Albert Rice, Wednesday, July 25 from 8 to 11 a. m.  
Township of Lower Salford, East District, at the public house of A. S. Kline, Wednesday, July 25 from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Township of Franconia, West District, at the public house of Henry Fretzler, Thursday, July 26 from 10 a. m. to 12 m.  
Township of Franconia, East District, at the public house of Albert W. Gerhart, Thursday, July 26 from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Township of Pottstown, Lower, at the public house of George B. Yeger, Friday, July 29 from 8 to 12 p. m.  
Township of Pottstown, Upper, at the public house of Samuel Geiger, Friday, July 29 from 11:30 a. m. to 1:30 p. m.  
Township of West Pottstown, at the public house of J. M. Selinger, Friday, July 29 from 3 to 6 p. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, Second and Third wards, at the public house of Charles G. Hawkins, Monday, August 1 from 8 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, Fourth and Fifth wards, at the public house of Harry H. Smith, Tuesday, August 2 from 8:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, Sixth and Seventh wards, at the public house of Maurice Gilbert, Wednesday, August 3 from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, Eighth and Tenth wards, at the public house of Jacob H. Brendlinger, Thursday, August 4 from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, Ninth Ward, at the public house of J. Harvey Peterman, Friday, August 5 from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Borough of Pottstown, West Ward, at the public house of H. Shuler, Monday, August 8 from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.  
Taxes will be received at the County Treasurer's Office, from June 1 to September 15 from 8:30 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 to 3 p. m.  
Correspondence to receive attention must be accompanied by postage for reply and in all cases relative to taxes received after September 15, will not be answered.  
Taxes not paid to the County Treasurer on or before September 15, 1904, will be given into the hands of a collector who on a per cent will be added for collection as per Act of Assembly.

GEORGE N. MALSBERGER.

Treasurer of Montgomery County.

County Treasurer's Office, Norristown, Pa.

## BLADDER TROUBLE.

People Should Know How Mr. Miller Was Cured of Kidney and Bladder Trouble by the Great New Medicine, Cal-cura Solvent. Your Money Back if it Does Not Cure.

MATTAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1901.

Gentlemen: I have been troubled with my Kidneys and Bladder for three or four years and doctored with many physicians without obtaining any help.

A few months ago I decided to try Cal-cura Solvent. Dr. K. Kenly's latest medicine, and am thankful to say I am now practically cured. You have not asked me for a testimonial but I wish to tell you what Cal-cura Solvent has done for me and hope that others may be so happily relieved. Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. MILLER.

If your druggist does not have Cal-cura Solvent, write to the Cal-cura Company, Rondout, N. Y.; but ask your druggist first. \$1.00 a bottle. Only one trial. If you do not feel better after the first trial, your money will be returned. Your druggist will return your money if Cal-cura fails to cure, and The Cal-cura Company will pay the druggist. Remember, Cal-cura Solvent cures 98% of all cases of Kidney, Bladder and Liver disorders.

If you have anything to sell, advertise it in the Independent.

## The Display of Wedding Gifts--

to the bride always brings forth admiration or criticism. Yours will be admired if purchased here and whether the article be moderate priced or costly, it will have the much coveted quality of "tone."

## Cut Glass, Sterling

or Plated Ware--

are much sought after, and our stock fairly teems with attractiveness. Gifts selected now will be engraved and reserved.

J. D. SALLADE'S, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN, 16 EAST MAIN ST. Opposite Public Square, NORRISTOWN, PA.

## FOR FRESH GOODS

GO TO-- Odd Fellows' Hall Grocery.

Try Our Coffees, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits and Confectionery.

John H. Bartman, COLLEGEVILLE, PA. Daily and Sunday Papers.

## CLOSING - OUT SALE

AT DEEP - CUT PRICES

Russet Shoes and Oxfords

For Men and Women. THE NEW CORN CURE

WILL CURE YOUR CORNS. Guaranteed. Easily applied. Try a box, 10c.

Main St. Norristown. H. L. Nyce.

## Choice GOODS

FOR-- Summer Time.

Light and attractive dress goods and novelties for the ladies.

Furnishing goods in variety, including straw hats for the men and boys.

Complete Stock of GROCERIES

At Fair Prices.

Paints, Oils, Putty, Glass.

Etc., Etc.

Or anything to be found in a well supplied country store.

E. G. Brownback, TRAPPE, PA.

## PATENTS

We promptly obtain U. S. and Foreign patents on inventions. Send model, sketch or photo of invention for free report on patentability. For free book, "How to Secure PATENTS," write to us.

CASNOW & CO. Opposite U. S. Patent Office WASHINGTON D. C.

Dead Animals Removed Free of Charge. Keystone or Montgomery Phone No. 629 Collegeville Exchange, or by Bell to Fairview Village Store. Highest cash prices paid for all cattle delivered to my place; especially tuberculous cattle.

Geo. W. Schweiker, Providence Square P. O., Pa.

FOR SALE. Galvanized iron smoke stack, 10 feet in length and 10 inches in diameter, with top. As good as new. Apply at this office.

GET YOUR Posters Printed at the Independent Office.

## For SUMMER COMFORT!

Try Our Balbriggan or Wool Gauze Underwear, 25c. to \$1.00.

Negligee Shirts, Neat Style or Figure, 35c. to \$1.00.

Hose, Suspenders, Neckwear at Popular Prices.

Hats, Soft or Stiff, 50c. to \$2.50. Straw Hats, 25c. to \$1.00.

Men's Pants, 75c. to \$1.00. Men's Suits, \$5.00 to \$12.00.

Boys' Suits, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Trunks, \$2.50 to \$6.50. Suit Cases, \$1.00 to \$5.00.

I. P. WILLIAMS, Main Street, ROYERSFORD.

## BOYS' SHIRTWAIST Blouses

in Percales, Gingham and Madras at big bargain price, 25 to

50 cents. NEW LOT OF

6 1-4c. GINGHAMS

When the first lot went it was hard to duplicate them and some late callers were disappointed. Take a hint and don't be late for these.

Some nice remnants in lawns in various lengths at various reduced prices, about one-half off.

## BELTS!

Big assortment of Leather, Silk and Wash Belts in many colors and sizes. You will be easily suited in this department.

I. H. Brendlinger Company, 80-82 Main Street, 213-215 DeKalb Street, NORRISTOWN, PA.

## DR. A. L. BOWER, DENTIST.

415 DeKalb Street, Norristown, Pa. Filling of Teeth. Artificial Sets. Gas Administered.

## Removal Notice.

S. S. Borneman, who has been for the last 17 years at 209 Swede Street, has removed to 415 DeKALB STREET, NORRISTOWN, PA.

## FOR PUMPS,

GO TO--

GEO. F. CLAMER'S, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA.

Keystone Phone No. 8.

Manufacturer's Agent for Buckeye & Myers Pumps.

\$4.50 will buy a 3-inch Brass-lined pump with glass or brass valve seat of the above make. Cheaper than wood pumps and will last a life time.

## DR. E. S. RITTER, DENTIST.

Successor to and formerly with DR. N. S. BORNEMAN.

Has purchased the Borneman practice and property, 209 Swede St., Norristown, Pa.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH, by the administration of Pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, a Specialty.

PLATES. FILLING. BRIDGE WORK.

3 per cent. interest on Savings.

When you make your will, remember this Company is an Executor you can depend upon. Its life is perpetual. It never refuses to serve.

No charge for drawing and safe keeping of your will.

The Albion Trust and Safe Deposit Co. NORRISTOWN, PA.

## ALL KIND OF BLACKSMITHING

Done at the old stand at IRONBRIDGE. First-class horse shoeing a specialty. 1-28. BERNARD MILLER.

## PERKINSON VALLEY Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Montgomery County.

Incorporated May 13, 1871.

Insures Against Fire and Storm.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, \$8,400,000.

Office of the Company: COLLEGEVILLE, PA.

A. D. FETTEROLF, SECRETARY.

H. W. KRATZ, President, Norristown, Pa.

Regular office day of the Secretary, Friday of each week; also every evening.

## Get it To-Day.

GET IT RIGHT AWAY.

A Complete Sofa Pillow and Embroidery Outfit Worth \$1.00 for 25 Cents.

1 handsome Tinted Sofa Pillow, including Back, and specially written diagram lesson by a Japanese Expert Needle Worker. 4 skeins of Richardson Grand Prize Grecian Floss suitable for working Pillow. 1 pair of good serviceable Embroidery Hoops. Your choice of designs—Rose, Holly and "Pansy."

By a special arrangement with the manufacturer and with a view to giving our lady patrons the benefit of this unusual offer, we now have a limited number of these handsome outfits on sale. You don't want to miss this bargain of bargains, so call at once. Red Star Trading Stamps given with every purchase amounting to 10 cents.

MRS. FRANCES BARRETT, Main St. COLLEGEVILLE.







# RAILROADS.

## Philadelphia & Reading Railway

Engines Burn Hard Coal—No Smoke

IN EFFECT MAY 15, 1904.

**Trains Leave Collegeville.**

FOR PERKINS JUNCTION, NORRISTOWN AND PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6.14, 7.13, 8.12, 11.34 a. m.; 6.05 p. m. Sundays—6.36 a. m.; 6.53 p. m.

FOR ALLENTOWN—Week days—7.32, 11.04 a. m.; 3.22, 6.35, p. m. Sundays—8.30 a. m.; 7.39 p. m.

FOR EAST GREENVILLE—5.58 p. m.

**Trains For Collegeville.**

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA—Week days—6.08, 9.38 a. m.; 1.36, 4.35, 5.23 p. m. Sundays—7.05 a. m.; 6.31 p. m.

LEAVE BRIDGEMONT—Week days—2.19, 6.00 p. m. Sundays—7.45 a. m.; 6.59 p. m.

LEAVE NORRISTOWN—6.05, 10.25 a. m.; 5.04 p. m.

LEAVE PERKINS JUNCTION—Week days—7.17, 10.47 a. m.; 3.02, 5.26, 6.31, p. m. Sundays—3.19 a. m.; 7.26 p. m.

LEAVE ALLENTOWN—Week days—4.07, 6.50, 9.45 a. m.; 4.40 p. m. Sunday—4.45 a. m.; 4.45 p. m.

LEAVE EAST GREENVILLE—6.30 a. m.

ATLANTIC CITY R. R.

From Chestnut Street Ferry.

For South Street see time tables at stations.

WEEKDAYS.	ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.	ATLANTIC CITY.
6.08 a. m. Loh.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
6.00 p. m. Ex.	4.30 p. m. Ex.	7.00 a. m. Ex.	5.00 p. m. Ex.
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Marshall and Kohn Streets

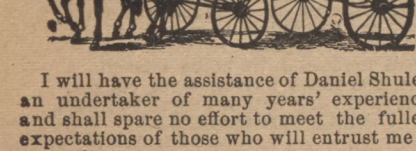
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FRANK W. SHALKOP,

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P. K. Gable, Proprietor.

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To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of Banner Lye in cold water, melt 1/2 lb. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint, floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes. Write for booklet "Uses of Banner Lye"—free.

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## FARM GARDEN

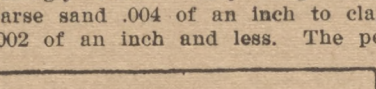
THE MAKEUP OF SOILS.

The Influence of Its Mechanical Condition on Drainage.

By C. G. ELLIOTT, Office of Experiment Stations.

Soil is made up of exceedingly fine particles of irregular shapes, varying composition and different properties. It is formed by the breaking down of rocks of different composition which are disintegrated by the weather.

ground up and distributed by glacial action and floods and mixed with the products of successive ages of vegetable growth. These particles are rough and irregular, some of them being exceedingly small. They range from coarse sand .004 of an inch to clay .0002 of an inch and less. The pe-

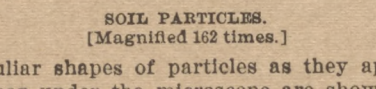


culular shapes of particles as they appear under the microscope are shown in the cut. Particles of sand are not less than 200 times larger than particles of clay.

As the soil particles cannot lie together so as to form a solid mass, there is a large amount of intervening space, which in an average soil equals nearly half its volume. The smaller the particles, the greater the proportion of space. Thus clay contains 65 per cent of space, while a sandy truck soil contains 37 per cent, ordinary soils varying all the way between these extremes.

As the result of the surface tension each particle of soil holds a film of water over its entire surface and thus provides a supply of this material for the roots of plants. When the quantity of water in the soil is so much greater than is required to supply that which is held by surface tension that the remaining space is filled, the soil is said to be saturated. If we provide an outlet for the water, the surplus will pass off by force of gravity, leaving only the film which are held by surface tension and which furnish the desired moisture to plants. Thus from 15 to 20 per cent of all the water which a soil will hold will not pass off as drainage, but will remain as capillary water to contribute to the growth of plants and to further aid in the preparation of additional plant food. This necessary moisture moves through the soil independently of gravity by the force of capillary attraction or surface tension, which tends to distribute and equalize moisture in the soil.

About 50 per cent of the volume of ordinary soils is space which is always filled with water or air. The individual spaces are larger or smaller.



"I'll help you plan an elopement."

had seen that the second cousin was smitten he took his part against the field.

"Look a-here, Sarah," he began one day as he got the girl to sit down beside him in the orchard, "you believe I know folks better'n you do, don't you?"

"Yes, of course."

"I order, Sarah—I order. I've been to New York and Boston and all around and I can spot a pickpocket as far as I can see him. That fellow Harry ain't no feller for you to marry. I didn't have to look at him twice to see that he'll never make a huster."

"I don't see why," protested Sarah.

"Natur' didn't make him that way. You'd never have a second dress to your back if you married him. Better give him right up now, and lemme p'int you out a feller who'll make a cracker good husband."

"Who is it?"

"Your Cousin Walter. He's fell in love with you and can't sleep o' nights. He's a feller who's got to rip up to the ground all around some."

"But I know I never could love him."

"One can do a heap of things, my girl, if she sets out to. You jest go around thinkin' about Walter from mornin' till night, and you'll be lovin' him faster'n you can."

"I don't believe father and mother would like it."

"Say, now, that's the fun of the hull thing," laughed Uncle Ben as he rubbed his hands together. "I've kinder sounded your dad and mam, and they ain't stuck on Walter. They can't cotton to a feller who parts his hair in the middle and has a gold filled tooth. They might be opposed to a marriage, but that marriage could come off jest the same."

"How?" asked Sarah, with considerable interest.

"Lean your head down till I whisper one word in your ear—elopement. If he and Walter meet up to each other I'll help you plan an elopement and put \$100 in your hand for a bridal dower. I'd jest like to show your dad and mam that there's other folks who know a thing or two."

"I was jest trying to work itself out in Sarah's mind, and she asked for half a day to think things over. At the end of that time she accepted Uncle Ben's proposition."

"Good girl!" he claimed as he kissed her and smiled like a June morning. "You just go right ahead lovin' Walter, and when the time comes I'll be on hand."

Sarah and Walter went ahead. As he was no great favorite of her party she was not put to any great bother. The most she had to do was to hear him sigh and recite poetry and apostrophize the rising and setting sun. Backed and urged on by Uncle Ben, he finally proposed to her and she was betrothed. This was no sooner over with than there was a further confab in the orchard.

"Now, then, for the elopement!" chuckled Uncle Ben. "And here's the \$100. I'll give Walter another hundred before the thing comes off."

"Dear old Uncle Ben, but what a good man you are!" Sarah said gratefully.

"Yes, all wool and a yard wide," he replied as he pinched her cheek.

Three nights later at 11 o'clock at night Sarah Jane Williams tiptoed softly downstairs and left the house. There were a horse and buggy waiting in the road which had been ordered by Uncle Ben. A young man followed close on her heels and took the lines and drove away. As the outfit disappeared in the darkness the good man waved his hat and chuckled. Then he entered the house to sit down and chuckle some more, when some one came rattling downstairs. It was Walter, the distant relative. He had been locked in his room for the last half hour.

"By gum, but let us figger on this!"

exclaimed Uncle Ben as his smile vanished.

It needed no Sherlock Holmes to unravel the mystery. Sarah had locked Walter in, and Walter was out of it. The man who had driven off with her to get married before the waiting minister in the nearest village must be Harry Seymour. They would see Niagara falls and other wonders of the world on that \$100, and then come back for forgiveness.

"Walter, my boy," said good Uncle Ben when through with his "figgering" "you part your hair in the middle and have got a gold filled tooth, and you are a fool!"

"Uncle Ben," replied the chagrined and dejected distant relative, "you conspire and plan and chuckle and are an idiot!"

A Smuggling Scheme.

Many are the devices employed by smugglers both by land and sea. A very smart trick is related of a method by which brandy was conveyed through Paris. Regularly, day after day, a tandem bicycle made its way through one of the gates into the city and attracted no attention. The same pair of cyclists rode it always and appeared to be but workmen hastening to their work from their homes in the suburbs. One morning, just after the machine was through the gates, it went to earth, upsetting both the riders. The man who had occupied the front seat jumped to his feet, grabbed the machine, vaulted into the saddle and rode for his life, never giving a glance at his stunned companion. Astonished, the customs officers, who had witnessed the mishap, rushed to the aid of the fallen man, who showed no signs of life. They were still more surprised when they reached him, for he wasn't a man at all, but just a dummy of a certain size and shape, a false head and face and a hollow body of rubber. He had punctured in the fall and ten gallons of the best brandy was making its exit as quickly as it could.

Elusive Syllables.

A crowning specimen of ludicrous helplessness in the face of elusive syllables is that of the unfortunate speaker who, at a pathetic point of his address, when his hero was about to undergo a heartrending parting from home and friends, uttered in his most melting voice:

"Biddy, biddy!"

He stopped, confused, flushed, set his mouth and tried again, with a difficult resumption of the interrupted pathos:

"Diddy, diddy!"

Something was still wrong. He grew scarlet, perspired and gasped forth a last attempt at pathetic intoning. His hearers could none of them interpret it. It might be high German or it might be a "Mother Goose" refrain:

"Diddy, biddy, biddy doo!"

The situation was desperate, but the persistent orator rallied, paused until he had fully recovered his self control, and trying once more, with slow utterance and distinctive enunciation, conquered at length the simple phrase which had overthrown him. He said:

"Did he bid adieu?"

Word Bringing to Light.

One can easily imagine that the judge of the greater lawyers of their day, were once trying a case as opponents. Mr. Sloan had a habit of punctuating his address to the court with the expression, "Your honor, I have an idea."

The case had been dragging its weary length through the hours of a warm summer day, when Mr. Sloan, who was making what appeared to be an interminable argument, said:

"Your honor, I have an idea!"

Mr. Sloan sprang to his feet, assumed a dignified position, and with all the solemnity imaginable said:

"May it please the court, I move that a writ of habeas corpus be issued by this court immediately to take the learned gentleman's idea out of solitary confinement."

## Good Uncle Ben

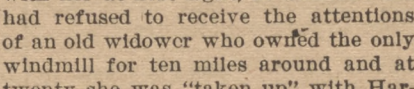
By C. B. LEWIS

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Sarah Jane Williams, daughter of Farmer John Williams, was characterized by her parents as a pigoed girl. They said she had been pigoed even in her babyhood days and had grown worse as she grew older. When asked by her in reply to furnish a bill of particulars, about all they could bring forward was the fact that at seventeen she had refused to marry a lightning rod man twice her age, that at eighteen she had scorned a patent hawker agent who had fallen in love with her at first sight, at nineteen she had refused to receive the attentions of an old widower who owned the only windmill for ten miles around and at twenty she was "taken up" with Harry Seymour, son of a nearby farmer in moderate circumstances.

The girl did not deny that she meant to marry Harry. But the old folks had other plans in view. They wanted her to look higher, even as high as the commission man who came through the county every fall buying up thousands of bushels of apples. They first began objecting to Harry in a general way, but in the course of a few months he had been as good as forbidden the house.

The lovers' difficulties simply increased the love. They had about determined on an elopement when Uncle Ben Churchill arrived on a visit and with him a distant relative. Uncle Ben was Mrs. Williams' brother, and the distant relative was a second cousin to both a and a young man of twenty-two. The first thing that Uncle Ben did was to discover that Sarah wanted to marry and that her parents were opposed to the match. The first thing that the second cousin did was to fall in love with Sarah Jane. That made three complications on hand at once, and Uncle Ben was in his element. If there was one thing he liked better than another it was complications. When he



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